

S N A

SMUTTINESS. *n. f.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt
to a foot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits,
which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The *smutty* grain,
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*
The *smutty* waifcot full of cracks. *Swift.*

He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours
to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at
another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the
Old Batchelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their
snack. *L'Estrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be canted, and the judge go *snack*. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*

SNA'COOT. *n. f.* A fish.SNA'FFLE. *n. f.* [from *snave*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *snaffle*
You may pace easy; but not such a wife. *Shakespeare.*

Sooth him with praise;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. *Dryden's Georg.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.SNAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,
She did disport, and impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

In China none hold women sweet;
Except their *snags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of snags; full of sharpSNA'GGY. *s.* protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are slay'd
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he did mace. *Spenser.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *snaggy* sticks, or
dully falling together by the ears at fifty-cuffs. *Mare.*

SNAIL. *n. f.* [from *snail*, Saxon; *snegh*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's
head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his
horns without a case. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *snail* pac'd beggary. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail slow in profit, but he sleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakespeare.*

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,
Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy goal. *Domine.*

A river *snail*-shell decayed, shewed spar within. *Woodward.*
There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible
world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the
ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though
we descend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.

Why pratst thou to thyself, and answerst not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! *Shakespeare.*

SNA'IL-CLAYFR, or SNAIL-TREFFIL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*SNAKE. *n. f.* [from *snaca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the

oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite
is harmful. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.

Gloster's flow beguiles him;
As the *snake*, roll'd in a flowery bank,
With shining checker'd flouls, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the
gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and
even. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*

SNA'KEROOT. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort

growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLESNARE-
ROOT.

SNA'KESHEAD Iris. *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one
leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tubercle root,
divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Milner.*

SNA'KEWEED, or B. fort. *n. f.* [*hifortia*, Latin.] A plant.

It flowers in May; and, if the season proves moist, will
continue to produce new spikes of flowers 'till August: it
may be propagated by planting the roots in a moist shady bor-
der, and will soon furnish the ground with plants. *Milner.*

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]

What we call *snake* is properly the smaller branches of
the root of a tall fruit tree growing in the island of Timor,
and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but
is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion,
that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent,
and from thence its name of *lignum calubrinum*, or *snake*.
We very seldom use it. *Hist. Mat. Med.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip with vile adder's sting,
Of that self kind with which the furies fell
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Hercule-*
neus, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in
the caduceus, or rod of Hercules. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,
And stop your ears against the charming god. *Ben. Jonson.*

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Shakespeare. Tit.*

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith the freeze'd her face to congeal'd stone? *Milton.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [The same with *knapp*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be
snapped so easily in sunder; if his will was no otherwise deter-
mined from without himself, but only by the signification of
your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude
human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.
Brown, against Hobbs.

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces
by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Daintless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
Nor stops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a knocking noise, snap, or sharp knap.

The bowzy fire
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then *snapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapt* off
the end of his finger. *W. J. man's Sarg.*

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snaps*, where the fox flies
before him. *L'Estrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all
women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a
foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap*
the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qua-
lified. *Addison's Spectator.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of
the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their
lodgings. *Watts.*

Some with a noise and greasy light
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night.
You should have thought of this before you was taken;
for now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again. *L'Estr.*

Did I not see you, raical, did I not!
When you lay snug to *snare* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated seem on watch to lie,
And *snaps* some cully passing by. *Swift.*

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5. [Snappen, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Indib-as.*

A furly ill-bred lord
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waift
With a falt droply clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high-stretch'd treble strings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into so many vertebres for com-
modious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being
of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in
sunder. *Roy on the Creation.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a
spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will
snapp asunder. *Mexon's Mech. Exerc.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due tem-
per; for if they are too soft they will bend, and if they
are too brittle they *snapp*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young daece be a bait for the old pike, I see no rea-
son but I may *snapp* at him. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We *snapp* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook
that goes along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Towzer *snaps*
At people's heels with frothy chops. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.
He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning
snar, then at the board. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would
cut an apple in two at one *snapp*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or Calf's *snant*. *n. f.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins

thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are
afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick
motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed,
the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *snapp*.] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolichus, being letter'd under Mer-
cury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of uncon-
fined trifles. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *snapp*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that
they frighted away most of the votaries. *Speclator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.
SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.

SNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [*snappack*, Swedish.] A folder's bag.SNAPE. *n. f.* [*snaras*, Swedish and Icelandic; *snare*, Danish; *snare*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or entangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a
snare upon you. *Car. vii. 35.*

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare*
of his soul. *Prov. xviii. 7.*

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which though
it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare*
to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule
be broken. *Taylor's Rule of living vely.*

For these ordain'd a help, become thy *snare*. *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And proves, to the pow'r of love submit;
The preading *snare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNAPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to in-

tangle.
Gloster's shew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snars* relenting passengers. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Pf. ix.*
Warn all creatures from thee

Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [*snarven*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakespeare. R. III.*

He is born with teeth!
And so I was; which plainly signify'd
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shakespeare. II. VI.*

The she's even of the savage herd are safe:
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return
But courtship from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*